

In reply to the invitation of my friends of several townships, as to whether I intend to address the people during the coming canvass, I concluded to answer in this way, to save time and trouble. We are now "heels over head" in business of a most pressing character. It is also a most busy time among the people of Marion county; and if they are true to their own interests, they have no time to lose during the month of May. It is also very early to open the war. But all may rest assured that I shall be seen, heard, and I hope felt, (delicately of course, though "roosters" are seldom tender) by the first Monday in August. While, perhaps, not exactly in favor of this method of electioneering, why, it is fashionable; but we have another reason, this time, which will be duly explained at the proper season.

#### Planting Trees.

We fully endorse the following remarks of a contemporary on the subject of planting shade trees, with perhaps an exception to what is said of the locust. It seems strange to us that Washington street has been so long neglected in respect to this matter. It is one of the most beautiful streets in the world, and can easily be made to present a still better appearance. If our new council would preserve a living fame, let them pass an order making it incumbent on every property holder to adorn their property in this way. The expense is a mere song compared to the result.

This is the season for planting ornamental trees about the sides of the city. We see that many have occupied with private residences. We see that many have planted their property in this way, and the appearance of the city is improved. The selection of the proper shade trees for streets is not particularly difficult. We see that many have planted the Water Maple, a good tree, and appears to be the favorite. The Locust does well here, but in Philadelphia it is abandoned on account of worms. The Mountain Ash is a beautiful tree, easily obtained, and should be selected for its graceful proportions. We don't like the Poplar tree, on account of the flies they breed, or the Locust on account of the worms which perforate its bark; neither do we like the Sycamore, on account of the green and the spots on the leaves. A few days ago we met with a poor man, who was very poor, and who had a little home of his own, carrying away from market some fine trees. He remarked to us that he was going to plant them opposite his house, and would do without his supper every day until he had saved money enough to pay for them. We thought to ourselves that such men as this are a worthy, honest man, deserving more consideration, and are far more useful, if not honorable to society, than some wealthy nabobs that we have, who are too parsimonious to open a decent street, or to build themselves decent houses to live in for the credit of the city.

We should certainly excuse ourselves of a false modesty, a lack of courtesy, or ingratitude, did we fail to tender our heartfelt thanks to our brethren of the press who have so kindly noticed our nomination by the democracy of Marion county. While we cannot, from feelings understood, but not easily explained, republish their kindly notices, we take this occasion to assure them, that they are warmly recognized; and we trust that they may not be disappointed, in so far as our own efforts are exerted, let the result be what it may to us personally.

ARRESTED.—Lt. Joshua Moore, of the Indiana Volunteers, in a postscript to a letter to Dr. Brickett of this city, says—

"One half of the officers in the Indiana battalion are arrested.—Col. Bowles among the rest."

It is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, the truth in relation to the alleged cowardice of a portion of the Indiana brigade, will be made the subject of thorough investigation. This is all we ask. If any were cowardly, let the stigma be fixed upon them. In this way only can praise or censure be justly apportioned.

BANKRUPTCY IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Delta says—The number of applicants for relief, under the late bankrupt act in this State, was 819. The number who were discharged from the payment of their debts, under it, was 209. The aggregate number of creditors given in by the applicants were 29,515; the aggregate amount of debts given in by them was \$54,756,009. The aggregate amount of property which they surrendered was \$31,215,495 51.

FOREIGN MARKETS.—By late arrivals at the Atlantic ports, it appears that the prices of breadstuffs had fallen in England, the large imports of grain having drained England of millions of the precious metals. At Liverpool on the 3d of April, the provision market was firm, and bacon and hams much sought after.

Hon. J. W. Borden declines a nomination for Congress in the 10th district, in a well written and candid communication. Judge Borden is eminently deserving the honor, and would represent the democracy of the 10th district with much credit. We hope yet to see him in that elevated position.—Goshen Democrat.

Our sentiments—exactly.

The course of a debate in the British House of Commons, Lord John Russell took occasion to say: "I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to state that I have received with great pleasure and satisfaction the magnificent subscription that have been raised in the United States of America for the relief of the destitute in this country and in Ireland. I think it is not improper in this House, for me, a British subject, to state that I am extremely gratified to find that the United States have not forgotten their common origin; and that, actuated by Christian feelings, they are making great exertions to collect large sums of money for the relief of the existing distress."

We note the following from an independent press, the "National Era." We say the independent press—that's the style in which the whigs speak of anti-slavery sheets. At any rate the editor is no friend of the present administration.

Correspondence between the Administration and Gen. Taylor.—We have carefully read so much of the correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the Administration as has been published in the Washington Union, but have been unable to see what peculiar advantage either party can derive from it. There seems to have been entire harmony between the President and Gen. Taylor in all points, except one—the correspondence directly opened by the Department of War with Gen. Patterson, a subordinate officer. The commanding general, being responsible for the army and its operations, very properly protected against the instructions communicated by Secretary Marcy directly to Gen. Patterson; nor do we think that the Secretary succeeded in his attempt to justify such interference.

As to Gen. Taylor's complaint of a want of supplies and means of transportation, there can be no doubt that he suffered a great deal of inconvenience from this source; but neither the Administration nor the Quartermaster appears to have been blame-worthy.

Were the war one strictly of defence against unjust aggression, we should say that the correspondence was highly honorable to all parties; but, unwilling to speak in commendatory terms respecting any part of what we regard as a most unjust aggressive movement against a sister republic, we can only say that the Administration, Commanding General, and all subordinates, have displayed a vigor, zeal, and consistency of action, which would have been highly praiseworthy if put forth in support of a righteous movement. How deplorable that such energy, and determination, and skill, and bravery, should have been wasted—more than wasted—prostituted, in a war of conquest for slavery!

# The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 6, 1847.

[Volume VI: Number 45]

#### Bartholomew County.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Bartholomew county held at the court house, in Columbus, on Saturday, the 24th of the present month, the Hon. Thos. Lawton being called to the chair, and Nathaniel Hauser appointed secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The heartfelt effusions of a free people, from every quarter, town and village, are pouring in upon us in the name of our arms and the glory of our country;

And whereas, those brilliant achievements and untold laurels, owe their lustre to the energy and ability of the present administration, the enthusiasm of our people, the skill of our Generals, and to the vigor of our troops;

And whereas, our conduct towards Mexico is without spot or blemish, and the war now waged against that unhappy republic is one waged in defence of our rights and honor as a nation—a war which, however assailed by the federal whig party, as the work of lawless and reckless men, now meets the approbation and hearty response of the great body of the American people;

Resolved, That we have a duty to perform, as we have a home at home, as well as an enemy abroad to contend with, we regard the present as an important crisis in the annals of our country, and one which requires at the hands of every true patriot, every honorable effort to maintain harmony and tranquility in the ranks of that party, which is owing the present enviable condition of our country, to the wisdom and energy of its institutions, and the fair and growing prospects that lie in the future;

And whereas, we know of no better way to secure so laudable an end than that each portion of the confederacy have an eye single to its own individual interests, resting assured that if each part take care of itself, the whole will be taken care of; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Bartholomew county, the better to secure so noble an end do fully concur with our sister counties in the propriety of holding a district convention for the purpose of nominating the right and proper material to represent this, the 5th congressional district, in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of James K. Polk in regard to the war with Mexico, in conducting it in the spirit of mildness, with although the sword in one hand, the olive branch had gone before, and is still in the other.

Resolved, That nothing shall be wanting from old Bartholomew in her endeavors to maintain the present administration in the discharge of the duties she owes to one common country.

Resolved, That we do hereby give every assurance from our repose of confidence in our own, as well as in the delegates of our sister counties in the district that we will support without a murmur whoever may be the nominee of said district convention.

Resolved, That we further concur with the present arrangements of the Democracy of Marion county, in holding a district convention on the 15th of May next.

The committee to whom had been referred the subject of reporting the names of a suitable number of delegates from the respective townships in the county to attend said convention reported as follows:

Nineah.—Collin McKinney and R. J. Hedges.  
German.—Thomas Ferry and M. Treadway.  
Columbus.—Francis Lytle A. Abbott, N. Hauser and Jacob Pence.

Fiat Rock.—Lott A. Chorn and R. Carter.  
Union.—John Syder and D. Miller.  
Harrison.—Thomas Lawton and F. Whittington.  
Ohio.—John Vansodell and H. Lee.  
Wayne.—James Thompson and S. Jones.

Salisbury.—W. Preller and James Hamner.  
Rock Creek.—W. Pace and Brice Burns.  
Clay.—G. B. Hart and D. McCall.  
Clifty.—L. Bush and H. Everard.

Haw Creek.—Thomas Essex and E. S. Gilbreth.  
On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be forwarded for publication in the Indiana State Sentinel. THOMAS LAWTON, Ch'n.  
N. T. HAUSER, Sec'y.

#### Another Voice from Hamilton!

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democrats of Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana, met at Morgan's school house on the 25th inst. JOSEPH CHITWOOD was called to the chair, and Hiram Duncan appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the President, an election of delegates to represent said township in the district convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 15th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be voted for in the next Congress in the 5th congressional district, was held, and resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, viz: Joseph Chitwood, Esq., John Burk, Joseph Bolton, Abraham Helms, Robert P. Kimberlin, Moses Craig, and Hiram Duncan. After which, on motion, the chair appointed the following as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their opinion of James K. Polk's Administration, viz: John Burk, Joseph Bolton, and Hiram Duncan. After retiring a short time, the following resolutions were brought up, read, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Fall Creek township, Hamilton county, Indiana, approve and will support the President of the United States, in the measures and policy adopted by the executive government for the conduct of the war against Mexico; as also we do approve of every act of the said administration so far as we know of us.

Resolved, That we feel the utmost disgust at the conduct of the Federal Whigs, in congress and throughout our country by their leaders and public journals, by which they have attempted to embarrass the country, make the present war both unpopular and odious, during the recent steps thereof, when its success mainly depended on the united patriotism of the whole country; and now, since victory after victory, not surpassed by any other nation, have been gained by our army and navy, the "FEDERAL WHIG" endeavor to make political capital for base party purposes from these victories at the expense of political honesty.

Resolved, That we hereby express our gratitude to the soldiers of our common country for their gallantry, good conduct, and heroic achievements during the existing war with Mexico.

Resolved, That while expressing a just tribute to the gallantry of the living, we deeply sympathize with the families and friends of those of our fellow-citizens who have fallen. Their bed of death has been the field of glory and honor. They have poured out their blood to seal the evidence of their devotion to their beloved country.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the expulsion by the Senate of the United States of the venerable Ritchie, editor of the Washington Union, from his privileged seat in the hall of the Senate. We consider it in no other light than that of a "gag law," as an attack upon the liberty of the press; and we do hereby disown those professed Democrats who, joined by the Federal Whigs effected that infamous deed, and that we deem that any comparable resolution be expunged from the Journal of the Senate.

Resolved, That with all its triumphs and successes has no charms to us, who hail those triumphs and successes chiefly as harbingers of an honorable peace so intimately connected with the best interests of our beloved country.

Resolved, That we entertain entire confidence in our delegates to said convention of the whole Congressional District of which we are an integral part, and that we will "go it strong" for the nominee of said Convention, whoever he may be.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and be transmitted to the editors of the State Sentinel, with a request that they be published in that most excellent paper.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

JOSEPH CHITWOOD, President.

HIRAM DUNCAN, Secretary.

#### Brown and Monroe Convention.

At a democratic convention of the counties of Brown and Monroe, at Hugs, McClung's, Esq., in Monroe county, on Friday the 9th day of April, 1847, (according to previous notice) for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in the next General Assembly of this State; also to nominate county officers for the county of Monroe.

On motion of Daniel Stout, Hon. Wm. Berry was called to the chair, and Wm. C. Tarkington appointed Secretary.

On motion, the township forming the two counties were called, and the following persons presented themselves as delegates.

From Brown County.—J. C. Marshall, I. Floyd, W. S. Roberts, B. Brummitt, and S. Chandler.  
County of Monroe.—Wm. Brady, J. H. Baker, I. Alexander, H. McClung, Wm. Berry, J. N. Roseberry, W. D. Snodgrass, B. Rogers, A. Vannoy, D. Stout, J. Dearman, J. Lawrence, W. C. Tarkington.

On motion of S. Chandler.

Resolved, That each township forming this representative district shall be entitled to one vote for every five democratic electors in said district, and when there is a fraction of 25 it shall be considered as 30, and all fractions under 25 shall not be counted.

On motion, the Secretary made out and reported the number of votes each township was entitled to under said vote.

On motion.

Resolved, That the person receiving a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be declared to be the nominee of this convention.

On the first ballot Gen. J. B. Lowe, of Monroe county, was selected as the choice of the convention for representative for said district.

Whereupon, the delegation of Monroe proceeded to nominate county officers, which resulted in the choice of the following:

James Abel, for County Treasurer.  
Elmas W. Spencer, for School Commissioner.  
George Fingle, for County Commissioner 2d district.

Resolved, That B. Brummitt, W. N. Roseberry, and W. D. Snodgrass be appointed to inform the several townships of their nomination.

Gen. Lowe appeared and responded to and accepted the nomination, accompanied with a few brief and appropriate remarks.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the State Sentinel.

Resolved, That this convention adjourn sine die.

WM. BERRY, President.  
WM. C. TARKINGTON, Secretary.

#### For the Sentinel.

Convention.

If there are yet any counties in the 5th Congressional district that have taken no steps towards a selection of delegates to the district convention in the district of May next, we really do hope they will speedily come to a sense of the high responsibility resting upon them, of the necessity of a union, and not a division in our ranks, and that nothing save a nomination in such convention, and a stern support of the nominee, can insure us the victory which we shall be successful in the coming election.

Of the great importance of being successful in our elections at the present crisis, let it only be remembered for a moment that the nation is now involved in a tedious and expensive war; that the responsibility of that war is hung upon the shoulders of the administration; that by union and energy in our ranks, and consequently an ascendancy in the next Congress, and all necessary appropriations in due time, that war, now so vehemently assailed by the votaries of ancient federalism, as exclusively the work of reckless and lawless men, will speedily be closed, if still existing at the commencement of the next Congress, on terms of honor and right, putting at defiance the fiery oracles of our federal enemies.

It should be borne in mind that we have, within our own limits, an enemy more to be dreaded than the bloodthirsty nation with which we are now at war, because more deceptive—more at variance with the constitutional ties, and patriotic spirit—the very essence of the republic.

It is in view of these, amongst many other facts, that no honorable efforts should be spared on our part to defeat our common enemy, the Whig. In this district there can be no question of an excess of democracy; nor if those are all cast for one man, can there be any doubt of his election. The excess is not however so great as to admit a scattering of our strength upon a number of candidates—hence the propriety of a nomination, and the undivided support of the nominee, at which course, we have every assurance that as friends to his party, or patriot to his country, can possibly take exception.

The idea of running independent candidates, is most certainly out of the question; and the man who will consent to run independently, and in opposition to the nominee of such convention, on the same side, merits the disapprobation and discomfiture of the democratic party; and in the estimation of every man, who is intent upon individual interest and aggrandizement, than upon the cause of his country. Such a spirit we do really hope will not be found in our ranks, and at a time too, when of all others, it would do us the greatest injury.

We apprehend the whig party will run their candidate too; and if they do, they will not be wasting in any of their cunning, clandestine councils and chicanery, and in the straining of every nerve, and resort to any means by which to gain advantages, and to carry their ends, for which they have ever been so notorious, and so greatly distinguished. So that we cannot be too vigilant; and nothing could be more imprudent, and unparliamentary, than to fold our arms, and rest in security, because, forsooth, we have the strength in the district. It is only by a wise and prudent disposition of our strength, (and which we conceive can only be done in the way proposed), that certain success can crown the efforts of the democratic party in this district. Gentlemen, what say you out north? We think the southern portion of the district have generally taken these steps. We expect to meet you, gentlemen, at Indianapolis on the 15th.

PRO PATRIA.

FROM THE ARMY.—Letter from an officer on board the steamship Princeton.

OFF THE BALIZE, April 2d.

I have heard Colonel Totten say that he has never seen such superb gun practice as was displayed by the Mexicans. They were obliged to surrender for the want of provisions, the soldiers not having an ounce of food left, either in the city or castle of Vera Cruz, and to save their beautiful town from utter destruction, it being completely commanded by the high ground in the rear occupied by our troops.

I was in the Governor's palace, a very fine building, occupying one side of the Plaza, in which Gen. Scott has his headquarters, and was looking into a very handsome room, where it was evident a shell had struck, when a Mexican gentleman came up and offered to show me over the house. I followed him, and directly we came to what had evidently been a superb room, but there almost entirely torn to pieces; he pointed to a place beside the door which was blown out. "There," said he, sat a lady and her two children; they were all killed by the shell which has wrought the injury you see.

At the Mexican battery which fought so well when the flag staff was shot away, an officer tore the flag from the remnant of the staff, jumped upon the parapet and held it in his hand, until he himself was shot down. This was done three times. The sight in the Plaza, when General Scott took possession, would doubtless have been very handsome, if the soldiers had been dressed as our solitary soldiers in Philadelphia. Such a set of dirty, ragged looking devils, as I have seen, Scott and his staff and worth were in all their glory habiliments; the rest in any thing but a slightly costume. I'll tell you all of the story when I see you, which will be about the 25th.

#### From the Union, April 22.

From Vera Cruz.

We understand that letters have been received at the War Department from Major General Scott, as late as the 5th instant from Vera Cruz. He encloses three general orders, which have been issued to the army. The general orders No. 80, he submits as his detailed report of the transactions of the army, connected with the capture of the city, and of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. The address in the enumeration of the active and efficient, he might have given the names of many of the principal officers of artillery, who assisted at the batteries, besides field officers of infantry, both regulars and volunteers, who commanded the working parties in, and the guards of the trenches. He states that he may yet supply the omission at some future time, and that both officers and men acquired much distinction on those arduous and exposed duties.

The general was using every exertion to procure wagons and teams for transportation for further operations. In the meantime the city and camps remain free from signs of malignant fever, and he hopes will continue healthy for weeks longer.

With proper care, no serious apprehensions are entertained of any great mortality in the army, he is left in Vera Cruz, and the cause is not among the hired people of the quartermaster's and commissary's departments—because the Americans will principally, if not only, occupy the water front of the city, separated from the inhabitants, and open to the sea breezes. On that front, looking to the castle, there was a considerable number of troops, for the purpose of the capture of the city, forts San Jacinto and Concepcion, and near the water front, the well-ventilated public buildings for the troops, hospitals, and depots. This is believed to be the best disposition for the health of the troops. A medical board had then also a part of the subject under consideration, and might change the distribution of the troops—should one consideration—and perhaps it might be found necessary to throw down the Pacific wall, a part of the walls of the city. But the greatest source of malignant fevers is found in the want of ordinary cleanliness in doors and in the streets, on the part of the inhabitants. Everything is doing, or will be done, to correct those filthy habits.

He has ordered two companies of 1st infantry from Tampico, to strengthen the Garrisonian of the city.

The inhabitants of Vera Cruz, under the excellent government of Gen. Worth, are beginning to be assured of protection, and to recover the cheerfulness of their spirits.

The general has some idea of selecting and sending to be some of the beautiful bronze pieces taken from the city, (118 out of more than 400). They are valuable to be restored to the city, but they need not be restored without the untrammelled consent of the United States. The general, however, proposes to send only a small number, about a dozen, as trophies. He is about to send other trophies—flags, colors, and standards—by Col. Bankhead, selected on account of eminent services in the siege, and who has been very successful in the capture of the city.

Before he closes his letter he announces the arrival, by water, of 180 mules. He expects to receive an equal number from Tampico on the next day, besides 200 from the country near Vera Cruz. The following is the conclusion of the despatch:

The land expedition that I set on foot the 30th ult. under Brig. Gen. Quitova, in conjunction with Com. Perry, against Alvarado and the works at the mouth of the river, has not returned, though I learn unofficially that it will be back to-morrow. The joint forces found that the places had been abandoned by the enemy, who left some guns—taken possession of by the naval expedition. My objects in uniting with the command were: 1. To concentrate the inhabitants in that direction, by assuring them of safety to persons and property; and 2. To open a market for the purchase of horses, mules, and beef cattle. I fear that we have not succeeded in the purchases. The commodore had in view the opening a harbor for his smaller vessels, and to obtain good water for his squadron. If the enemy had chosen to defend his position, that is, the mouth of the river, land force would have been necessary to take them in the rear."

We would publish the orders referred to, were it not utterly impracticable from the crowded state of our columns.

#### Important from California.

American Arms against Yankees!

Lieut. A. E. Gray, of the U. S. navy, arrived here this morning from Jamaica. Lieut. G. came overland from the Pacific to Chigres, and there took passage in a vessel sailing for Jamaica, whence he reached Baltimore as above stated.

Lieut. Gray goes on immediately to Washington, and has important despatches from Com. Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Patriot has been furnished with the following memorandum of startling events in the Pacific.

On the 8th of January last, Com. Stockton, with 400 seamen and marines, 60 dismounted dragoons, and also the same number of riflemen, under Colonel Kearney, (who volunteered to go with Com. S.) met the enemy with 700 artillery and dragoons on the banks of the "San Gabriel." The commodore pushed his force forward, and crossed the river in the face of a plunging fire from the Mexican battery. The seamen dragging six pieces of artillery through the water, (their pieces having been transported by the seamen 140 miles from the ships), under Lt. Tighman, of Baltimore, charged up the heights, dislodged the enemy, and taking the Mexican battery.

On the 9th, General Flores again made a stand on the plains of "Mesa," and another severe action took place. The American arms were again triumphant. The Mexican cavalry charged repeatedly on the seamen, who met them in squads, armed with the ship's "boarding pike," the dismounted riflemen in the center, dealing out destruction with their muzzling weapons.

The American loss was 16 killed and wounded. Lieut. S. C. Rowan was the only officer wounded, and that slightly. None killed. The Mexican loss is about 90 killed.

It is believed that if Col. Fremont had been able to have joined Com. S. in season, with his mounted corps, and the whole force, would have been captured.

Com. S. refused to negotiate with Flores, but sent him word that if he were taken, he would be shot as a rebel. Flores soon after surrendered to Col. Fremont—who was not aware of Com. S. having declined to negotiate with him. Flores has promised to become a lawful subject of the United States, and to assist in quelling the rebellion.

#### From the Capital.

We have seen letters from Vera Cruz to the 5th April, inclusive, which state that the conflict of arms between the rival parties in the capital has ceased. Santa Anna is in full possession of the executive authority, and Vice President Farias has resigned or been expelled. There is no longer an opposing party in arms. It is reported that all the intelligent, wealthy, and sober-minded citizens of the capital and elsewhere are anxious for peace, and willing to yield to us as the basis the left bank of the Rio Grande and Upper California. It is said, on the other hand, that the popular masses are in favor of continuing hostilities. Our troops were about to advance upon the National Bridge and Jalapa, (30 and 60 miles, respectively, from Vera Cruz.) No serious resistance was expected to the west of Perote, (90 miles,) if there.—Union, April 22.

#### STARTLING OCCURRENCE.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Republican publishes an account of the fall of aerolites in that neighborhood. In one instance, a large stone, some six feet in diameter, and resembling a mass of sulphur, in its descent, went through a large tree, crushing it to atoms, and entered the earth to the depth of about twelve feet, whence it was afterwards taken up by those who witnessed its fall. The traces of several smaller bodies of the same nature have been discovered in that vicinity within a short time, and are creating considerable alarm.

#### Opening of the Mexican Ports.

The late determination of the President to open the ports of Mexico to the commerce of the world, is generally approved by the American people. Yet, still, there are a few ultra federal politicians, who condemn the measure as unconstitutional and tyrannical. To these patriots we earnestly recommend the following decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as collected by the Union from books of reports:

1. A seaport of Mexico, captured and occupied by troops of the United States, is, whilst in their possession, not a part of Mexico. The laws of Mexico can "no longer be rightfully enforced, or be obligatory on the inhabitants who remain and submit to the conqueror."—U. S. vs. Haycraft, 2d Gallison, p. 501.

2. Such support, on the other hand, cannot be deemed a part of the United States, or a part within the dominions of the United States, for it has not permanently passed under their sovereignty. "It could only be by a renunciation in a treaty of peace, or by possession so long and permanent as should afford conclusive proof that the territory was altogether abandoned by its sovereign, or had been irrevocably subordinated to the power of the conqueror."—U. S. vs. Mexican, 3d Wheaton, p. 104.

3. This right is "a temporary right of possession and government, until a pacification."—Clark vs. the United States, 3d Wheaton, p. 104.

4. "The title by conquest is acquired and maintained by force. The conqueror prescribes its limits. Humanity, however, acting on public opinion, has established as a general rule, that the conquered shall not be wantonly oppressed, and that their condition shall remain as compatible with the objects of the conquest as possible."—U. S. vs. Mexican, 3d Wheaton, p. 104.

5. "Applying this 'general rule,' in connection with the foregoing principles, to the case of a seaport of the enemy's country, captured by the United States troops, and in their occupation, the following propositions obviously result therefrom:

1st. That it is the duty of the captor to permit commerce to go on at such seaport, so far as this shall be compatible with the objects for which the place is occupied.

2d. That the captor is the proper and rightful guide of the extent to which such compatibility exists; and of the limitations and regulations which it requires.

3d. That such place is not properly a seaport of either country, until a pacification is effected; and neither country apply to it. Consequently, also, the stipulation in subsisting commercial treaties between the two belligerents respectively, and third parties, are alike inapplicable. On the one hand, a stipulation between Mexico and a third power, securing to the latter the right to trade freely with all the Mexican ports, does not give such right to the conqueror, as a port with respect to the captors who are in possession of it. On the other hand, not being a port of the United States, it is not involved in a stipulation between the United States and a third power, securing to the latter the right to trade freely with all ports of the United States.

4th. If commerce be allowed at such port, its regulation does, of necessity, form part of the military government of the captured place, until such time as this military government shall come to an end by a pacification, or by the exercise of the legislative power of the State whose forces have acquired possession of the place.

Upon these grounds the Administration will be honored by sustained by the people of the Union, despite all the unpopulous and most reprehensible efforts of the federalists or their organs.

#### Presidency.

The people of Georgia county, in convention at Chatham, a few days since, nominated the Hon. Thos. Corwin as a candidate for the Presidency. Several eastern papers, the Phila. U. S. Gazette of the number, show a decided inclination towards Gen. Taylor. We admire Gen. Taylor as a soldier and a patriot, but we deprecate the war in which we have been most imprudently plunged for the very reason among others, that its termination will be a disaster to the representative republic, into a concentrated, military despotism. Our motto is, Soldiers for War—Civilians for the State.—Ohio State Journal.

So, so! The ball is beginning to open, and there is rare fun ahead in the allotment of places. The Journal is determined that its favorite shall not be crowded out by the martial exultance of "Old High and Betsy." We might have thought so, but as to the Presidency, the Journal designs that for a greater patriot, in the person of Senator CORWIN. Well, we will give that print credit for this one evidence of consistency. It has opposed the war in every form, denounced it in every possible manner; and how dears to taking a hero of that war, and making of him a political leader. Whether this is a matter of conscience, or of personal interest, and predilection for its own favorite, we shall not undertake to determine. Certain it is, the Journal goes for Corwin against Gen. Taylor; and the whig party of Ohio will, of